



**ICC United
Kingdom**

Annual report
and financial
statements 2022

We set out in this document the financial statements for the World Business Organization Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The team did well to continue adapting and delivering services despite the challenging economic and labour market conditions. We saw the seventh consecutive year of steady membership growth, robust sponsorship revenue and the addition of government grants as a new source of revenue through the Centre for Digital Trade and Innovation. It is particularly pleasing to see continued revenue diversification, an ICC global strategic priority.

New services continue to be developed and strengthened with ICC United Kingdom becoming one of only three organisations accredited to UN Cybercrime Convention negotiations, the launch of the UK Centre for Digital Trade and Innovation (C4DTI), the addition of the C4DTI Digital Trade Conference to the annual calendar and large UK delegations going to COP15 and COP27.

Publication and training sales continue to suffer post Covid although we are expecting these to rebound somewhat over the longer term. After much deliberation, it was decided to transition the secretariat function for the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Trade and Investment back under a member of the group due to the limitations of organising activity as an external entity, with ICC remaining engaged in a supportive capacity. Staffing and recruitment proved a real challenge throughout the year primarily as a result of a tight labour market.

Overall, 2022 delivered some strong results although we made a small loss for the year. The cash position of the organisation is good, the reserves are healthy and we will maintain a conservative approach considering the ongoing uncertainties created by the cost crisis and economic outlook.

I'd like to congratulate the team on the way they have delivered successful projects and programmes, despite the challenges, it's been an impressive effort. I'd also like to take this opportunity to thank our auditors, Mazars.

Natalia Bottomley, Treasurer

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Company information

● Directors

- Vindi Banga
- John Beechey CBE
- Lord Karan Bilimoria CBE DL (appointed 29 November 2022)
- Natalia Bottomley
- Paul Drechsler CBE
- Sir Douglas Flint CBE
- Sir Simon Fraser GCMG
- Baroness Gabrielle Grist
- Shevaun Haviland (appointed 1 February 2023)
- Louise Kingham CBE (appointed 6 January 2022)
- Professor Juergen Maier CBE FRS
- Harold Matovu KC
- Christopher Saul
- Nora Senior CBE
- Stephen Varley

● Company number

10763507

● Registered office

1st Floor
1–3 Staple Inn
London WC1V 7QH
United Kingdom

● Auditor

Mazars LLP
2nd Floor
6 Sutton Plaza
Sutton Court Road
Sutton SM1 4FS
United Kingdom

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

● **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company in the year was to act as the UK representative office of International Chamber of Commerce and to work with member companies and national business groups to promote peace and shared prosperity through trade. Key priorities included promoting sustainable, digital trade and the rule of law. ICC United Kingdom is the trading name of World Business Organization Limited.

● **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

- **Vindi Banga**
- **John Beechey CBE**
- **Lord Karan Bilimoria CBE DL**
(appointed 29 November 2022)
- **Natalia Bottomley**
- **Baroness Virginia Bottomley**
(resigned 31 March 2022)
- **Paul Drechsler CBE**
- **Sir Douglas Flint CBE**
- **Sir Simon Fraser GCMG**
- **Baroness Gabrielle Grist**
- **Louise Kingham CBE** (appointed 6 January 2022)
- **Professor Juergen Maier CBE FRS**
- **Peter Mather** (resigned 1 July 2022)
- **Harold Matovu KC**
- **Christopher Saul**
- **Nora Senior CBE**
- **Stephen Varley**

The directors have considered the impact of the energy/cost crisis and economic downturn in preparing these financial statements. They consider that the company's purpose offers increasing value to members at a time of significant uncertainty for the global economy and global trading but recognise there may be short term implications for some revenue streams, notably Events.

● **Statement of disclosure to auditor**

Having made appropriate enquiries, each of the Directors who held office at the date of approval of this report confirms that to the best of their knowledge and belief, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

● **Small companies exemption**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in Director's reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board

.....
C N Bottomley
Director

.....
Date

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in Director's reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditor's report

● Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of World Business Organization Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

● Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

● Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

● Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.



● Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

● Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

● Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



● Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation, anti-money laundering regulation.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as tax legislation, pension legislation, the Companies Act 2006.

In addition, we evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of management override of controls, and determined that the principal risks related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, revenue recognition (which we pinpointed to the cut off assertion), and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



● **Use of the audit report**

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

.....
Gerhard Bonthuys
(Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of
Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants and
Statutory Auditor

2nd Floor, 6 Sutton Plaza
Sutton Court Road
Sutton SM1 4FS

.....
Date

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	1,887,933	1,366,680
Cost of sales	(1,363,557)	(794,702)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit	524,376	571,978
Administrative expenses	(526,644)	(519,510)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating (loss)/profit	(2,268)	52,468
Interest receivable and similar income	163	31
Interest payable and similar expenses	(1,395)	(1,163)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(3,500)	51,336
Tax on (loss)/profit	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	<u>(3,500)</u>	<u>51,336</u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022		2021	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		3,274		7,429
Tangible assets	5		7,409		7,194
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			10,683		14,623
Current assets					
Stocks			-	1,780	
Debtors	6	126,117		156,291	
Cash at bank and in hand		987,224		859,480	
			<hr/>		<hr/>
		1,113,341		1,017,551	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(318,675)		(215,396)	
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Net current assets			794,666		802,155
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities			805,349		816,778
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Provisions for liabilities	8		(22,071)		(30,000)
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Net assets			783,278		786,778
			<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss reserves			783,278		786,778
			<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (SI 2008/409)(b).

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on and are signed on its behalf by:

.....
C N Bottomley, Director

Company Registration No. 10763507

The notes on pages 13 to 17 form part of these financial statements.



Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Profit and loss reserves
	£
Balance at 1 January 2021	735,442
Year ended 31 December 2021:	
Profit for the year	51,336
Other comprehensive income:	
Total comprehensive income for the year	51,336
Balance at 31 December 2021	786,778
Year ended 31 December 2022:	
Profit for the year	(3,500)
Other comprehensive income:	
Total comprehensive income for the year	(3,500)
Balance at 31 December 2022	783,278



Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

World Business Organization Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1st Floor 1-3 Staple Inn, London, United Kingdom, WC1V 7QH.

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have assessed the company's reserves and cash position, in combination with future operating activities and expectations and believe that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duties.

(i) Members' subscriptions

Members' subscriptions, which are stated net of value added tax, are recognised in the period to which they relate.

(ii) Publication income

Revenue from the sale of ICC rule books, guidance and international best practice.

(iii) Events income

Sponsorship and ticket sales received for conferences and webinars recorded as revenue on the event date, to the extent that it is reasonably certain that payment will be received.

(iv) Training income

Commission income received from licenced training partnerships, which is stated net of value added tax and recognised in the period to which it relates.

(v) Policy Projects

Sponsorship income received for policy reports and targeted policy projects and interventions, which are stated net of value added tax, are recognised in the period to which they relate.

(vi) Centre for Digital Trade and Innovation (C4DTI)

C4DTI is an ICC United Kingdom-led global initiative based in the Tees Valley. The initiative is industry led, government supported with a mission to accelerate the digitalization of UK trade.

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Website development is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of 3 years.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	3 years straight line
Computers and office equipment	3 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

1.7 Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

1.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.9 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors consider that there are no significant judgements or estimates in the preparation of these financial statements.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (excluding directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Total	11	9
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Total
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	20,151
Additions	-
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2022	20,151
	<u> </u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2022	12,722
Amortisation charged for the year	4,155
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2022	16,877
	<u> </u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	3,274
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2021	7,429
	<u> </u>

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	30,974	21,211	52,185
Additions	-	6,030	6,030
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	30,974	27,241	58,215
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	30,581	14,410	44,991
Depreciation charged in the year	327	5,488	5,815
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	30,908	19,898	50,806
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	66	7,343	7,409
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2021	393	6,801	7,194
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

6 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	60,668	89,766
Other debtors	52,983	35,048
Prepayments and accrued income	12,466	31,477
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	126,117	156,291
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	167,989	47,047
Taxation and social security	12,266	12,552
Other creditors	17,887	11,263
Accruals and deferred income	120,533	144,534
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	318,675	215,396
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

8 Provisions for liabilities

	2022	2021
	£	£
Dilapidations Provision	22,071	30,000

8 Provisions for liabilities
(Continued)

Movements on provisions:

At 31 December 2022

(7,929)

This relates entirely to dilapidations provision for the organisation's office. The liability is expected to crystalize on the termination of the lease.

9 Retirement benefit schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

10 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within a year	67,000	63,263
Within two to five years	62,595	5,690
	<u>129,595</u>	<u>68,953</u>

11 Controlling party

There is considered to be no one ultimate controlling party.



Detailed trading profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		2022		2021
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Membership		957,330		925,147
Publications		4,723		27,114
Events		155,000		146,900
Training		-		9,788
Policy Projects		382,276		197,704
Digital Trade Network		-		60,027
Publications Commission		3,013		-
Centre for Digital Trade and Innovation		385,591		-
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		1,887,933		1,366,680
Cost of sales				
Membership	436,293		380,044	
Publications	8,867		36,115	
Events	141,562		128,466	
Training	2,623		8,969	
Policy Projects	368,525		144,253	
Digital Trade Network	-		60,027	
All-Party Parliamentary Group	21,763		36,828	
Centre for Digital Trade and Innovation	383,924		-	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
		(1,363,557)		(794,702)
Gross profit		<hr/>		<hr/>
		524,376		571,978
Administrative expenses				
Admin Wages	40,475		38,840	
Admin Social Security	4,915		4,495	
Admin Pension	2,236		891	
Other staff costs	13,143		2,876	
Office Services	66,691		85,482	
Rent	58,800		67,350	
Service charge payable	30,341		30,707	
Legal and professional fees	23,214		-	
Accountancy	70,239		69,911	
Audit fees	15,000		13,000	
Bad debts	3,348		461	
Amortisation	4,155		4,847	
Depreciation	5,815		5,181	
Quota contribution to ICC head quarters	183,600		194,364	
Profit or loss on foreign exchange	4,672		1,105	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
		(526,644)		(519,510)
Operating (loss)/profit		<hr/>		<hr/>
		(2,268)		52,468

	£	2022 £	£	2021 £
Interest receivable and similar income				
Bank interest received	163		31	
		163		31
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Bank charges		(1,395)		(1,163)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(3,500)		51,336

ICC United Kingdom is the representative voice for ICC in the UK and provides a mechanism for UK industry to engage effectively in shaping international policy, standards and rules.

We are the leading voice on digital trade ecosystems, act as the ICC representative to the Commonwealth and Co-Chair the Legal Reform Advisory Board at the ICC Digital Standards Initiative.

 iccwbo.uk  [@iccwboUK](https://twitter.com/iccwboUK)  [/ICC United Kingdom](https://www.linkedin.com/company/ICC-United-Kingdom)  info@iccwbo.uk



#WeAreICC

ICC United Kingdom

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Company number: 10763507 VAT number: 42209200

